Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

In general, Mr. Grabau's book assists in putting the science of stratigraphy upon a modern basis, with its principles as definite and well classified as those of physiography and other branches of geology. ELIOT BLACKWELDER.

METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY

Das Problem der Klimaänderung in geschichtlicher Zeit. Von L. Berg. (*Geogr. Abhandl.* Herausgegeben von A. Penck. Vol. 10, No. 2.) 70 pp. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1914. Mk. 3.60. 10 x 7.

Those who have been trying to keep abreast of the current literature on changes of climate within historic times will find themselves greatly indebted to Dr. Berg, who has made an excellent digest of this scattered material. The earlier pages deal with certain theoretical considerations which relate to the desiccation hypothesis. A critical examination is made of the evidence of climatic oscillations or changes which is provided by rivers, lakes, deserts, soil and vegetation. Finally, the author turns to the individual countries from which evidence of desiccation has been brought forward and shows what conclusions should, in his judgment, be drawn from the facts. The discussion is pointed, clear, and interesting. Dr. Berg's conclusions are stated in no uncertain terms. From glacial times to the present there is almost everywhere evidence of a decrease in the waters of lakes and rivers, and in precipitation. A warmer and drier climate preceded the present epoch. Within historic times there does not appear to have been anywhere a progressive change of climate to a warmer and drier one. Climate is either steady (except for oscillations, whose period is at most a few decades, like the Brückner period), or there is even a tendency toward increasing moisture. R. DEC. WARD.

Traité de Météorologie. Par J. Vincent. viii and 418 pp. Maps, ills., index. A. Dewit, Brussels, 1914. Fr. 5. 8 x 5½.

We have had no meteorological text-book in French since that of Angot. In this new volume, rather more attention than usual is paid to the simpler physical facts and laws regarding the atmosphere, and there are numerous illustrations of physical experiments. Optical phenomena are also considered more fully than in many elementary text-books on meteorology. The book is not well adapted for teaching, because it lacks system, and there is not that effective correlation of the various elements which makes systematic instruction in meteorology so effective. Examples are drawn largely from Belgium. There are no bibliographic references. Authors are named, but their titles are not given. M. Vincent's volume will doubtless have local interest in Belgium, and as the product of the author's long and excellent service in meteorological work in Belgium it is to be welcomed. R. DEC. WARD.

Lehrbuch der Meteorologie. Von Julius Hann. Dritte, unter Mitwirkung von Prof. Dr. R. Süring, umgearbeitete Auflage. Parts 1-9. 800 pp. Maps, ills. C. H. Tauchnitz, Leipzig, 1913, 1914.

The first edition of von Hann's splendid "Lehrbuch der Meteorologie" appeared in 1901. Complete, systematic, compact, clear—the work of the acknowledged master of the science of the atmosphere—the book was universally welcomed and accepted as the standard meteorological text-book of the world. Within the short period of five years the author found time to issue a second, revised edition, about 150 pages shorter than the first. The second differed from the first chiefly in the omission of a large number of bibliographical footnotes, in the condensation of some of the subject-matter, and in the addition of references to all important new material which had been published in the interval 1901-1906.

So satisfying to meteorologists were the first two editions of this absolutely indispensable volume that probably few of us ever expected another edition. Yet others besides the reviewer must have cherished the hope that the veteran author would, in spite of his advancing years, find time to prepare still another issue which would, once more, give us the satisfying feeling that in one book